THE THIRD AND STREET WATER PROPERTY.

BRITISH TOPICS.

GLANCES AT CURRENT THEMES. MR. SCUDAMORE'S ADMINISTRATION OF THE POST-OFFICE-IRREGULAR FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS-A BUST OF GARIBALDI-PRIVATE EXHIBITIONS OF

PICTURES. PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. London, April 3 .- The noise about the "Financial Scandal" thas pretty much died away, and Mr. Sendamore still reigns in the Post-Office. He has and the money, and spent it, and no amount of inquiry will ever get it back, nor stop Mr. Scudamore from doing what he thinks for the public interest, whether he can find any law for it or not. But I believe he has been advised to keep his zeal under better control in future and neither open private dispatches nor misappropriate public money. Mr. Monsell, the titular Postmaster-General, seemed never to have heard of the scandal till attention was called to it in Partiament by Mr. White. Nor did he then attempt the defense of his subordunte. A dialogue is reported as having taken place shortly after between Mr. Monsell and a colleague. "I'll pound that little Sendamore into mince-meat to-morrow," exclaimed the P. M. G. no," was the answer, "you will do no such thing, for the lettle man would jump down your throat." And it is understood he did. No one has yet explained how Mr. Sculamore came to get control over the balances at the Post-Office. In the Admiralty, the Audit office has chambers and representatives, and all moneys paid are autherized to be paid by a piece of paper bearing the name of the vote of Parliament by which the money is approprinted, and the next morning the Audit officer personally sees that the money paid is really entered in the proper books to the account of the proper vote. It is obvious that the Post-Office must do business on a very different system. The whole of the moneys collected by that Department are said to have been paid into the bank without distinction, and the Post-Office drew as it liked. till, somebody must have signed the checks, and checks for a million sterling can hardly have disappeared from sight. Mr. Scudamore, again, had been refused money by Mr. Lowe, who told him a year ago that he must bring in an account of what he had really spent, and what else he required to complete his telegraphic extensions, so that a final vote might be had from the House of Commons. Mr. Scudamore thought it simpler to lay his hands on the savings bank balances.

Mr. Alderman Healey of Rochdale, who has been trav eling for some time in Italy, has given a commission to Mr. Swinnerton, the sculptor, at Rome, to execute a bust of Garibaldi, which is to be presented to the Corporation of Rochdale, to be placed in their new Town Hall, which has lately been completed, and a very handsome and costly structure if proves to be. Letters have been sent out from England this week to the General at Caprera, from Mr. George Jacob Holyonke, Mr. Joseph Powers, and others of his ancient friends, soliciting him to grant sittings to the scriptor, that the bust may be truly said to be from the life, and to represent the Genin his latest expression

The artists' studies have been thrown open this week for private views of pictures just completed for the Exmany a modest house in Kensington a crowd of brilliant equipages was drawn up on Sunday and Monday, as If at a fashionable reception, which, indeed, there was Fashion chooses to take an interest in pictures, and in the artists who paint them. America is not without it representatives in art holding a high place in London. Two or three of them are equally well known in London and New-York. Mr. Whistler is one, Mr. Boughton another. Mr. Whistler may be said to have won his definite place and recognition. Mr. Boughton's genius and work are of a kind so different from 'Mr. Whistler's that their common nationality is the chief reason for mentioning them together, unless I add the fact that the percial meture-making, it is no slight praise to say of a man that he lets no picture go out of his hands into which he has not put his most faithful effort. It is true of Mr. Boughton, and equally true that delicate sentiment finds expression in delicate works. His picture for this year is "The Heir." On a canvas five feet by three, I should think, he gives us a study of Knole Park, with its wonderful spaces of sward stretching beneath grand mistake for primeyal woods, but the result of hundreds of years of culture, with trees and grass in their mo perfect growth. A boy of nine or ten is coming down an avenue, guarded by his nurse, a stately woman, more lady than domestic, both in mourning. A black servant follows, leading the Arab pony from which his young master has just dismounted, and his appearance in such a scene, at a time which the costume makes as of the last century, gives the picture the air of a scene out of Thackeray's "Virginians." The contrast between the swelling importance of the negro and the humility of the white forester, an old man raking into heaps the fallen autumn leaves in the foreground, shows a sense of humor near akin to that of the great novelist. The bey is the heir to the noble estate on which he walks, and ownership is written on every line of his face and in the pose of his body and movement of his finely-drawn limbs. In that difficult art of sputting figures into a landscape Mr. Boughton is known to excel, this he has managed to conquer the still greater

NOTES FROM THE ENGLISH CAPITAL LIBERTY OF THE PRESS-THE CASE OF THE PALL MALL GAZETTE IN PARLIAMENT-PROF. TYN-DALL'S ACCOUNT OF HIS TOUR IN AMERICA.

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, April 5 .- There are plainly a good many people in this country who think the press has too much liberty. An Irish Judge has just sent a Belfast editor to prison for four months, and fined him \$12 50 beside, for commenting on the Judge's sentence in two decided criminal cases-a stretch of judicial authority for which the late usurpation by the Queen's Bench in the Tichborne-Skipworth case gave the hint or gave glish press think it worth while to make a timely protest. Now come a knot of Irish members of Parliament with an effort to make the House of Commons as terrible to

new papers as the English and Irish Courts try to be. The Pall Mail Gazette some days ago accused the Ultra montane members in the House of resorting "to every quilible discoverable in the technicalities of the law of Parliament to delay or defeat a measure like Mr. Fawcent's, which cuts the ground from under their vena ngitation and their traffic in noisy disloyalty. William Felix Lawrence Austin Munster, member for Maslow, called the attention of the House on Thursday night to the charge, and moved a resolution to the effect that the article contained libelous reflections on members of the House, and was a breach of privilege. Mr Munster was the spokesman of the Ultramontane brigade which is a body considerable in num-Yet none of them rose to supper him, and there was a pause which indicated that the House was not in a state of very violent indig nation at the breach complained of. Then Mr. Disraeli got up and said that for his part he did not know who the Ultramontanes were, and he thought the House ought to know before wasting its valuable time on a question of this kind. Probably Mr. Disraeli thought by this little bit of banter to get the House into good humor, and show the Trish members they were making themselves slightly ridiculous. But the House rather fixed the tue, and the frishmen were all the more furiou at being made fun of by the Conservative leader in addition to being abused by a newspaper. A number of them got to their feet and found words-of which they have, to give them their credit, never any lack-for their some legal hair-splitting, and Mr. Bernal Osborne, who article insulting, but advised his frish colleagues to treat it with the contempt it deserved. Finally Mr. Gladstone, though declaring he thought the matter a proper one to be brought before the House, advised Mr Munster to drop it, and the feeling of the House was so plainly in agreement with Mr. Gladstone that Mr.

apology, admitting that its words were rude, ill-chosen, and capable of misconstruction, explaining also that it did not mean that the Ultramontane members could be ht with money : but adding that "nothing aforesaid wast be taken to imply that we think the Ultramontane members have not resorted to parliamentary qualiting ber the defeat of Mr. Pawcett's bill; or that there is no disjoyalty in Ireland to influence elections; or that the votes of certain members are not at the disof a priestly party whose one am is not the good of the Sigre but the prosperity of their own Church.

Next day The Pall Mail Gazette published a queer

see it rejected. He chose the former.

This we do not think, and can make no apology for say-

Altogether, the Ultramontanes might as well have let the matter alone. For one person who saw the charge against them in The Pail Mall Gazette, a thousand have now seen it, and the English tendency to believe ill of Catholic pellcy is so strong that a great proportion of them undoubtedly believe the accusation. But the point which is of nost interest to journalists-and of more interest to the public than to journalists—is the renewed attempt to enforce the jurisdiction of the House over the Press. That jurisdiction exists in theory, no doubt, and is supported, like many other abuses, by plenty of presedents, but it is quite time for the Press to assert its own rights against arbitrary oppression, whether legislative or judicial. For every offense of the Press there is a remedy by the regular process of law, and the Press will not do its duty if it submits to any other. It is not pleasant to see how sluggish the English papers are about such vital matters. They were too timid or too short-sighted to protest against the imprisonment of Mr. Skipworth, and of their Belfast colleague, both of whom were sent to jail without trial, without a chance to appeal to a jury, and by the flat of judges who sat in their own cause and condemned their own critics. They are equally too timid or too short-sighted to denounce this monstrous claim of public servants to be exempt from

the opmion of their masters. A great Franchise, or Manhood Suffrage demonstra tion on the famous Newcastie-on-Tyne moor, will take place next week Saturday. More than 200 collicries have agreed to take part in it; thirty bands are engaged for the different processions, and thirty more are advertised for. There will be six platforms, six chairmen, and 48 speakers. The principle to be affirmed by the demonstration is that "existing distinctions between the qualifications of Parliamentary electors in boroughs and counties are irritating, perplexing, and unjust; and that the only true and satisfactory settlement on which the Imperial Franchise can be based is Manhood," which may or may not include Womanhood, but in this case is not meant to. On the same day, the Fifth Annual Cooperative Con-

gress meets in Newcastle under the Presidency of

Joseph Cowan, jr. The Cooperative delegates will be taken to see the great Franchise meeting, and are to be breakfasted and dined, and fêted in all sorts of ways, out all in that hearty way for which Newcastle has long seen reputed ; the last day flaishing with a trip down he Tyne to view the industries of that wonderful maze of shipbuilding yards and founderies. In other respects, he Cougress promises to be an unusually important one. Prof. Typdall gave the English public the first fruits of his American tour in a lecture last night, before the Royal Institution, on Niagara. At these Friday evening ectures may often be seen one of the most brilliant audiences that can be assembled in London, and Prof. Tyndall s always a favorite. His visit to the Falls made, as I had before heard, a great impression on him, and his exploraions there were pushed to a point which I think no ama teur-that is, nobody but a guide-has ever reached. with making the usual trip on the other side, toward the Horseshoe Fall, Prof. Tyndall went under the Horseshoe. Anybody who remembers what the path is beyond the usual stopping place, can judge what risks he encountered. I fancy the risk had as He describes himself as wrapped in a number of woolen garments, crossing torrents of water, and passing over lippery ground whence he had a view of the green masses overhead. To the contemplation of these he awed one of those agreeable emotions which, according to Herbert Spencer, liberate nerve currents, and stimulate the system better than any chemical agent employed against bodily discomforts. The journey to and from this scene was difficult and perilons; the scene itself surpassed any other which Niagara had to offer. Now that it is known that Tyndall has done it, it may be attempted by others, but it cannot be recommended to any one who is not sure of himself, and hardly to any one who has not had something of Prof. Tyndall's experience in Alpine adventure, or some equivalent test of

Of the Falls generally, Prof. Tyndail said that their deafening rear had been exaggerated, and mentioned the plange of the Reuss at the Devil's Bridge in Switzerland as giving a far greater volume of sound, owing to the reverberation from the mountains. The country about the Falls be describes as a table land (except the garge through which the river rushed), extending to Qu town Ridge on one side and to Lewisten Ridge on the other. This table land descends suddenly into the plain toward Ontario, and this descent explained to him the existence and history of Ningara Fails. Many thousand years ago the river probably ran along that table land, and the Falls then were exactly at the escarpment of the table land. The crosive power of the sa bowlders carried by the river, however, excavated and cut the extreme end, and thus caused a retrocession of the locus of the fall. The center of the river, having the greatest excavating power, managed to keep ahead of the sides—that is, in going backward—and thus the horseshoe form was produced. The extraordinary whiripools and upshots of masses of water at one of the he ascribed to the interference of the central and latitudinal currents. In 5,000 years people would be able to see plainly if this theory were correct, and he predicted that in time the American fail would be abolished, leavng a whiripoel, and the Horseshoe Fall would have reeded still further back, at the same time narrowing the bed of the river behind it. The tumbling over of the barriers had been and would be hastened by the dispecition of the strata of the table land, in which limestone rested on soft shale.

At the conclusion of his lecture, Prof. Tyn-iall spoke in varm terms of his reception in America, which he characterized as cordini and almost affectionate. In going to the United States and lecturing and living among this English-speaking nation he had feit no break of the continuity of his own life and relations; he had found American friends on board the steamer on which he ailed, and on the wharf when he landed, and in every city and town in which he stayed. I am not sure that I am giving correctly the words used in the lecture-room last night, but they are, at any rate, words which Prof. Typical has used many times in conversation since his return, and which I cannot be wrong in repeating to his friends across the water. I have heard Englishmen ask him what he thought of the United States, and his answer was that he could no more form an unbiased opinion of the people than he could of the family of a friend who had received him as a guest into his house and overwhelmed him with kindness and attentions of all sorts. His hearty culogics of many of the men whom he met I should like to repeat; but I suppose I must not. With his genial and sympathetic nature, Prof. Tyndail felit, as few men seem to have felt, the warmth of the weicome given him, and it easy to see that he enjoyed his popularity there at least as much as he enjoys it here. I may add that he reparted the reports of his lectures in The Transus as a most gradifying evidence of the spread of popular interest in science, as well as a compliment to himself. It was a new thing to him that a leading journal should find it worth while to publish such reports, and then to reissas them in a separate form. When he heard what a figure their circulation had reached, he declared at first he could hardly evedit it, and then said, "well, I can believe it as it was in America." him what he thought of the United States, and his an-

EXILED COMMUNISTS. The Moniteur de la Nouvelle Caledonie of Jan. to mentions the debarkation of no less than 945 Com mumats, condemned to exile in the Bay of Uro, from the transport-ships Guerrière and Garonne. These vessels are the second and third that have arrived at New-Caledonia and contributed their quota of population to the Isle of Pines, which has been chosen by the French Government as the most fitting place for the reception of the exiles. The first transport, the Danae, had of the exiles. The first transport, the Danae, had landed some hundreds in the same bay on the 4th of October last, making the present total of this class of political exiles 1,132. The code to rule these people, forwarded to the Governor, is as follows: "The Governor has the right of authorizing the establishment on the entskirts of the territory affected by their exile, of every one of the transported persons who may be conspicuous for good conduct. The same favor will be accorded to all the deported persons within the limits of a fertified place when their conduct stail have been irreproachable during a period of five years." The journal says that the Governor has not hesitated to apply immediately these generous dispositions of the proposed regulations, and adds that he had given authority to four persons to come from the Isle of Pines to the capital to seek the means of establishment. Others will soon obtain the same boon.

A LETTER FROM TENNYSON. The Toronto Globe publishes the following ther received by Mr. Wm. Kirby of Niagara from Alfred Tennyson: FARRINGTON, FRESHWATER,

PARRINGTON, FIRST ALTER.

FELE OF WIGHT, March 18, 1873. 5

DEAR SIR: I have read your true-hearted letter with
deep interest. It entirely corresponds with what I had
imagined was the recimg of Canada; and rest assured
that you are right in what you believe to be the, feeling
of England concerning Canada.

For myself, I hope that I may live to see England and
her enjonies absoning one, with as complete a real-

FRENCH POLITICS.

SUICIDAL COURSE OF THE MONARCHISTS. THE DEBATE ON THE LYONS MUNICIPALITY BILL-TUMULT AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE RIGHT-RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT GREVY-ELECTION OF A NEW PRESIDENT BY THE CONSERVATIVES.

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDNY OF THE TRIBUNE.] PARIS. April 4.-The resignation by M. Grevy of the difficult office of President of the Assembly. which he has filled with signal ability since the origin of this body, is still the event, as its possible consequences are the preoccupation, of the moment. The immediate occasion of it, provoked by the Menarchists, also served them for a display of party passion and puerile petulance, which, though characteristic, was boisterous, ridiculous, and impolitic even beyond what was to be expected from these " Conservatives." The question before the House was a grave one. The debate turned on the report of a committee which recommended important changes in a "conservative" sense in the municipal government of Lyons. Le Royer, Republican, having admitted in the beginning of his discourse the justice of certain charges brought against the municipal officers of that city, proceeded: "I come now to what the reporter has added to this bagage of the report." If, instead of a noun substantive, the innocent word had been a bombshell fallen from the Tribune into the camp of the Right, it could hardly have made more noisy confu sion. While amid violent cries of order and other interruptions from that quarter, the speaker was explaining that, in his intent, the word was not offensive, M. de Gramont, Monarchist, cried out that it was an imperti-

Now the tumult grew fast and furious. The President, Grévy, began his attempt to still it, by calling (Gramont to order, repeating and confirming Le Royer's explanation of the word bagage, and, while admitting, with a shade of reproof to that speaker's address, that a better might have been chosen, insisting, in accordance with all French dictionaries and the usages of social parlance, upon the marked difference between it and impertinence. Literary bagage, is a phrase constantly applied to the writings of academicians and other authors, by academicians and others. The best friends of the Duke d'Anmale, who was received at the Academy yesterday, spoke of his literary bagage (which is not very great or valuable). Bishop Dapanloup, ex-academician, says, in one of his discourses, "You will go to heaven with a bagage of good works." It has been suggested that it is the painful association with packing up and going that rendered the poor word so irritating to susceptible Monarchist members-conservative gentlemen so loth to go to the country they misrep that they hardly and grudgingly thanked M. Thiers for hastening the departure of the Prussians from the territory, feeling that it is the prelude to their departure from Versailies. Be that as it may, they refused to recognize the distinction between a familiar phrase and a decidedly insulting one, as impertinence, emphatically more so in French than in English. They boisterously sustained Gramont in his repetition of it, and protested against the ruling of the President, who finally intimated his purpose of resigning, and with that raised the

The striking and only propriety of this perform ance is that it took place on the 1st of April. M. Grevy sent his formal resignation to the House next day, when he was reflected President by a vote of 349 to 231. A clean majority of more than 100 would be a solid work ing base for the presiding officer of some deliberative assemblies. Not so here, M. Grovy sat hitherto by virtue of unanimous or nearly unanimous elections. Always a Republican, but as moderate as firm in his political principles, his sound and practiced judgment, large sense of equity, and calm temperament, pointed him out at Bordeaux as the one fittest man for the office Another designation for such selection then and there lay in the most notorious, since historically famous, set of his earlier political life-the amendment he proposed to the Constitution of 1848, which made the Assembly the electors and so controllers of the President of the Re-His appointment at Bordeaux was an essential part of that famous, fragile Pact of Bordeaux, from the last tattered page of which the 231 have now erased their signatures. Their candidate, Wednesday, was M. Buffet, candidate of royalists and imperialists, counting Emperor. Returning to his post, on the invitation of a large majority indeed, M. Grévy would have been shorn of his moral authority, to be constantly attacked and de fled by a factious opposition, and provoked, if not forced, in self-defense, to forego the dignity and impartiallty with which the most virulent Monarchists admit (when out of the House) he has signally illustrated his office becoming himself partisan and President of a party.

Considering the peculiarly ridiculous circumstance which attended the outbreak of the Conservative tumult on All-Fools day, it is hardly probable that the manner and moment of it were matter of definite calculation. But it has been apparent ever since November last that the Monarchists, self-styled Conservatives and selfstyled Majority of the Assembly, entered on this session the plan of getting possession of the administration of government as a preparation, awaiting the use of means that would give them other happy chances for transforming its nature meantime and substitutwas to reduce Thiers to submissive ministerial functions, or to resignation of office, sub ject Cabinet officers to their control, and so, for first result, own the administration and "cook;" the next general election consequently seems the return of officia conservative candidates in majority to the next Assembly, and then make way for the king. The rupture of the coalition represented by the Committee of Thirty in the first months of that committee's weary existence; the helpless failure of the last experiment at Oriennist Legitimist fusion, their seeming triumph over the seemingly yielding Thiers, suddenly and disastrously explained by the sa gacious old statesman's triumphant announcement of the anticipated liberation of the territory, to secure which first object of his endeavor lie had been sacrificing his personal feelings to his patriotism; these and some lesser and late disappoinments to their vanity and vain hopes have wrought their nerves to a state of febrile irritability, that makes them almost recklessly impatient at times of their impending fate, and more heedlessis impolitic-if that be possible-than when their hopes

If it is true that "ridicule kills in France," the Right last Tuesday dealt a gratuitously cruel blow to the mori bund body of which they are members. All the worldexcepting the Right-are jesting over this bagage ques tion, which is serious enough on one side to set the French world a crying. Anticipating the final dissolution, the Assembly has confessed, proclaimed itself in an alarming stage of decomposition. It has "lost its head," in more senses than one, decapitating itself, as it were, by driving M. Grevy from the Presidency of its distracted

M. Grevy, too, without calculating for this occasion was not at all unready to accept it. He had grown weary of operous functions, which he only accepted from pa triotism, in face of the foreign enemy, and in a spirit of ompromise and conciliation toward parties at home more sincere and enduringly honest than that of the transient royalists who joined with the Republicans at Bordeaux in imposing them on him. He feels the need of being his own guide, and of free individual action in the new and critical phase of political life on which the nation is about to enter. He, an old time republican from conviction, did not care, now the great work is nearly done and France is about to come into full terri torial possession of itself, to go on exhausting a large part of his strength in more and more strained effort at managing an unruly club of 700 men, a consider able portion of whom do not, in his view, now represent the nation, and who protest against his impartial rulings of the simplest points of order, on purely political party grounds. Had it been of his own devising, however, the occasion of his return to the militant Republican ranks could not be more to his advantage. Preserved in their own exorbitant class conceit, the exultant monarchists at Versailles, who drove him from his place last Tuesday. could not see then, nor yet on Wednesday, that they were themselves serving for his pedestal to set him in high iffustrious evidence before the nation. Public opinon, with which M. Grévy always stood well, now rises and noods to him. No best-meaning friends could have pushed him so prominently forward as they have just done, among the future candidates for presidency of the Republic. Supposing Gambetta, Thiers, vesterday's new-born Immortal Academician, Duc d'Aumale, his nephew protender, the Count of Paris, that lymphatic, onest centleman Henry V., Master Eugene, student at Woolwich, and his cousin Plon-Plon the Brave, suppos-

ery at this late day, can procure any result of a permasently remedial nature to the body and its moribund nembers lagging superfluous in the Versailles, will not seem likely to any thoughtful observer of that patient.

SPANISH FINANCES.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS PARALYZED-AN EMPTY TREASURY-GENERAL DESTITUTION AMONG THE

FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

MADRID, March 28 .- Amid the din of politi-

al strife rises now and then the specter of Spanish fluances-a specter which scares these who summon suf ficient courage to face it, and is passed unneeded by those, and they are many, whose vanity finds more congenial work in treating of abstract theories. But as work, in a prosperous and well-regulated community, ecomes a necessity even to the lazy beggar, so this question of finances comes to the front even in Spain, when poverty brings complete stagnation to everything or threatens with famine the host of place-hunters. At the present moment the confusion into which society has collapsed in those provinces where Socialism rears its head, and armed rebellion collects the revenues, has so completely parayzed all monetary transactions, that Senor Tutan is at his wit's end to find a few pounds wherewith to buy a yard or two of red tape; and he not only does not get the help he needs in coin, but even good advice, which is generally to be had so very cheap, is withheld from him. abuses him, every one complains of his incapacity, and then every one, with a contemptuous shrug of the shoulders and a toss of the cape over the left shoulder, turns on his heel to suck his cigar in sleepy silence, or to rave about liberty and the Carlists. it is a question that sooner or later must be decided by some one, or at least the crisis, like all other crises which periodically enliven Spanish politics, must be ove but the task becomes more difficult every day, and verily threatens to become totally insurmountable. Senor Tutan. without knowing perhaps where really lay the difficulty, or anxious for some excuse for shortcomings of which I am sure no mortal could be devoid in this country, attributed the fault in some measure to the Assembly which, it was said, hampered him in carrying out the radical reforms with which all parties promise the country, and which promises, without bearing any fruit, be

ne the property of the place-hunting wolves outside.

The Assembly is no longer sitting, and it cannot be said that the Governing Committee in any way interferes with Senor Tutan, yet the Treasury is empty, the taxes are collected only here and there, the payment of the interest on the public debt is not as regular as one would wish, the pay of the army is in arrears, the em-Federal Republic is regarded as the panacea for all evils. Those ranters who have taught the Spanish citizen his rights without alluding even to his duties, should recoilect that it is not the fault of a Minister of Finances that Derregaray, Sabalis, Santa Cruz, and other Carlist notorieties, collect and appropriate the taxes. is the fault of those who have taught the soldier to know that he is a free citizen from the moment the Republic is proclaimed, and that he might therefore better go home and leave Señor Tutan collect his taxes in Carlist regions as best he could. Matters were bad enough before, when the usual expenses of carrying on the government of the country in time of comparative quiet had to be met; but what is to be done now that so battalions of volunteers have to be raised, armed, fed, and moved, and that the abolition of Slavery is a blessing which is to cost dearly. True money has been raised on the security of the mines of Rio Tinto, but this is only a drop in the ocean, a drop which must already have evaporated, while the negotiations with the Bank of Paris, which at one time be a rosy tint, will only give a little breathing time, without rendering any material assistance to the treasury In the mean time the deficit will go on increasing, for the purse cannot be filled unless order is redstablished, and order cannot be redstablished unless the filled somehow. Capital hides itself instead of being laid out to advantage. Public works are stopped and mendicants crowd every thoroughfare in the capital and

the provincial cities.

Sefor Castelar used to say that the duties of the Cu house ought to be the only taxes of the Republic. but what revenue do the custom-houses of Baccelona, Malaga, Tarragona, and other large towns contribute to the country ! It may be answered in one word-none. Public property is to be sold, and it is considered that it will realize perhaps \$25,009,000, but this sum will not go far. In the midst of this sea of troubles the Government takes no steps to disfinise the crowd or employes who are on half pay, and have been so for years past. These ex-employes, who never do and never did any work, perambulate the streets, smoking, lounging about, or going to houses where they gamble, or talk nonsense about the rights of man or their neighbors' wives. These men plot, heat themselves into violent invective, and by frantic gesticulations and vociferous declamations, sucseed in convincing themselves and their ignorant that the Government is composed of a pack of thieves, and that they themselves belong to the only respectable confraternity which is to correct all the abuses. It would be better for Spain if these people were to starve altogether, or be made to break than they should be nampered as they are with just sufficient salaries to save them from the necessity of working, and yet not large enough to make them contented. Many Republicans of note of the present day, may, the very men in power, used to abuse the nonarchical regime for this very scandal. It was here that they promised reforms and savings, and yot it is the very stumbling block which they themselves seem mable to avoid. Whether it is for lack of courage, or by reason of an exuberance of charity, there seems little hope that this canker will be eradicated yet awhile. Last night I was walking in the Puerta del Sol, when a portly man, well dressed, supporting on the wide surface f a tight-fitting waistcoat a massive watch chain, came up to me and begged for charity with that pite Dios se la pegarà"-God will repay you-which the panish beggar knows so well how to mean out, and to which Spanish trony, if not Spanish piety, has applied he very appropripte answer, " Dios le ampare"-may God protect you. I was told afterward that most prob ably the man was a spy paid by the Government, in which case I thought it a great waste of money on the part of the Government. These beggars abound everywhere, and yet, probably, they have more money in their pockets than I have. A friend told me the other day that a man used to make a very good living in Zararoza in this way. He was a retired employe receiving \$250 per annum; he used to beg in addition, and if he got a penny in each street of Zaragoza ke would make about 22 a day over and above his half pay. Why work then ! The financial question is again on the tapis, and it remains to be seen how the Government will advance in

this direction. FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Several severe thunder-storms occurred on nesday in Wales. The crops were injured, and several errors were struck by lightning and killed.

The first Protestant Easter service ever held on the shore of Cuba took place in the Episcopal Church at Havana, of which the Rev. Edward Kenney is rector on Sunday last.

The custom of paying their annual salary to members of the French Academy in a small bag of gray-brown paper originated in the time of Cardinal Riebe-ien—when the Academy started—and is continued to

A cast of the skull of Descartes-which is kept at the Paris Garden of Plants-has been given, by Prof. Gervais, to the Archeological Society of Toursine. A cast has also been taken for London and another for

Count von Arnim, the German Embassador at Paris, will be transferred to London, and Gen. Man-tenffel, now commander of the German Army of Occupation in France, will be appointed successor to Count von Arnim when the evacuation of French territory by the German troops has been completed.

The British ship Varuna, from New-York Jun. 23, for Liverpool, was abandoned at sea after being out \$2 days. The crew and one of the mates have areved at St. Thomas. The British man-of-war Challenge found the Varuna, towed her into the harbor, and deliv-aced her to the authoraties. The Varuna was heavily in-sured. The underwriters will make an investigation.

Mr. Sardou has favored somebody with his opinion of the late Louis Napoleou. The conceiled young gentleman is reported to have freed his mind as ollows: "Napoleon III, has always seemed to me an inferior map. They say he was always decidedly amia-ble in his private intercourse. I only found him dall and heavy, although he tried hard to be annable and pleas-ant to me. He was luchy for many years, and people considered him great and wise. The first serious blast of misfortune showed that he was neither."

SOUTH CAROLINA PROSTRATE

IMMIGRATION ITS GREATEST NEED. NAKED AND DESOLATE STATE - PREJUDICES AGAINST WHITE IMMIGRANTS STILL EXISTING-GREATER POLITICAL TOLERANCE DEMANDED.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] COLUMBIA, March 6 .- The experience of South Carolina during and since the war is one of the most tragic episodes in history. When before did mankind old the spectacle of a rich, high-spirited, cultivated, self-governed people suddenly cast down, bereft of their essions, and put under the feet of the slaves they had held in bondage for centuries? It was a severe blow to the people of South Carolina to have their slaves emancipated without compensation. It was as great a shock as society is oftenfealled to endure, to have the nasters and their families, brought up in luxury and idieness, suddenly thrown back upon themselves and compelled in suffering and destitution to get on as they best might, without aptitude and without experience.

THE APPALLING RESULTS OF THE WAR. They lost everything they possessed in the shape of property, except the soil of the State and the buildings thereon spared from the desolation of war. The banks were ruined. The railroads were destroyed. Their few manufactories were desolated. Their vessels had been swept from the seas and the rivers. The live stock was sumed. Notes, bonds, mortgages, all the money in circulation, debts, became alike worthless. The community were without clothes and without food. Everything had gone into the rapacious maw of the Confederate Government; vast estates had crumbled like paper in a fire. While the shape was not wholly destroyed, the estance had turned to ashes. Never was there greater nakedness and desolation in a civilized community. Added to all was the loss of 12,000 of the best blood of the State out of a voting population of 60,000-the pride of families and the hope of the State. They had gone to their graves, hurried thither by the hot blast of war. Individual examples of suffering among the oldest and wealthiest families of the State could be given to any extent-each a tragedy. But this is not all. The white citizen, dazed with a sudden appreciation of his stripped and bereft condition, when the end came, turned only to behold the extraordinary transformation of his bondmen. The slave had suddenly acquired his freedom, and with that the right to vote and hold office. The enfranchised necroes were a majority in three-quarters of all the counties in the State. They all at once gathered at the poils, chose themselves to office, and under slight ce became its rulers and governors. Amazed at the sudden change, stunned by this blow at their pride and power, the whites looked around to see if all was a hideous dream. They found the movement backed by United States bayonets, and then they knew it was a ghastly reality. The civilized and educated white race was under foot, prostrate and; powerless, and the black parbarian reigned in its stead. He reigns to-day in the full plenitude of an overwhelming majority, and at every point with unabridged authority. There is not a white minority at the State House large enough to check egislation in any of its stages, or modify it in any of its phases. The handful of white representatives in the Legislature sit mute spectators of its proceedings, and seem only to exist to witness the tight grip and relentless hold the emancipated slaves keep upon the throats of their old masters. It is the great political noveity of the age, the most conspicuous fact of the slaveholders' Renellion: a tragedy and a fate more strange than any THE NECESSITY OF WHITE IMMIGRATION

The great and all-important question for South Caro ina to canvass and decide is this: What can its substantial, land-holding, honest white citizens do, in the existing emergency, to put an end to the present infamous rule of the State ! Our answer would be : Let them first fix their eyes upon the great continuous stream of foreign immigration which lands 300,000 people seeking new homes, annually on our shores. A body self-impelled, and almost wholly self-directed, as yet, but which is capable of being turned, deflected and changed to a most considerable degree, by efficient measures wisely taken toward that end. No experiment has ever been made to see what strong concerted action might accomplish in this direction. But with such an enornous mass of malicable material to work upon, it is fair to suppose that wise and concerted efforts would be rowned with success. This is the first point to be conidered. The second step is to disabuse the South Carolina mind of some erroneous ideas entertained by it in regard to white immigrants. The State naving suffered so much from carpet-baggers, it is no wonder the native population look upon strangers with suspicion. But the white immigrant of the future is to recompense her for the carpet-baggers' frauds and spoliations. There is no fear that he will not be on the side of justice and economy, and good government; and so much must be taken on trust-for it is his interest to be so, as much as it is for the resident white citizen. Only let the white immigrants from all quarters be encouraged to come. Let no man bother himself about the immigrants' opinions. It has been too much the habit of the old South Carolinian to feel that the State, in all its franchises, potentialities and that it is for him to exercise a sort of surveillance over the character and opinions of those who would come and share his opportunities. It used to be said in the old days of Slavery, and there is a feeble echo of the everyhody who inclines to come to the State, provided they come to promote its industrial prosperity, and leave politics alone. But we all see that this is all out of place now. South Carolina must grow to the fature if she is those States grow, by the introduction of numbers, and of wealth and enterprise from without, and they must come enjoying the same absolute freedom from surveillance and criticism that is enjoyed everywhere else. In these days of mental activity, the emigrant carries with him, among his other possessions, a good stock of opinions, and it is absurd to ask him to lay them down a the frontier of any State which he proposes to make his future residence. In this respect South Carolina cannot be permitted to enjoy an exemption granted to no other willized community on this continent, and it is proposterons to advance a suggestion of such a character. South Carolina is to grow and flourish as other States. grow and flourish, she must obey the law of their growth and cheerfully accept its conditions. The fundar one of all is entire individual independence, and entire individual irresponsibility to others, and to society, as to his conduct and opinions, so long as he is guitless of all nfractions of the law.

ACTION OR RUIN THE ALTERNATIVES. It has long been the sloctrine of the old Slave States. that a man should be held personally responsible for the expression of adverse opinions on certain social and political quartions. This intolerance of opinion had its roots in the practice of Slavery. It survives still in a odified degree, aithough emanetpation has destroyed all anology for it. Any assertion of this spirit in the present changed condition of things is absurd. Every nan, in our day, in South Carolina and everywhere else, must be permitted the exercise of his right to the untrammeled expression of his opinion, in decorous terms, on any subject whatever, without rendering himself obnoxious to anybody, or subjecting himself to the rebuke of anybody. This is the one new thing which South Carolina people of high and low degree must be prompt to learn. It is the very first condition of her regeneration and extrication. Nothing short of unreserved submission to this law of all our growing communities rill secure the end and objects of her salvation. Immigrants here must be like immigrants everywhere, free, unconstrained, independent. Every invitation to them to come must be conceived in this spirit, and expressed in these terms. They must not be expected o bend to the old ways of an old society, but to proceed by such methods, and walk in such paths as shall seem est in their own eyes, however strange and new to all others. There is no alternative for her white population and property-holders but heartily to second these views. or continue to hold their present humiliating position, which means further declension and final ruin to them and their posterity. There is no longer any law of entail for opinions in this country. The war ended that, And it behooves South Carolina to recognize it quickly She is at the meeting of the waters. She has a great opportunity to retrieve her fortunes. But the chance is qually good to sacrifice it. Those whose duty and bustcas it is to act in this great emergency, may by their naction, their inertia, let the State slide into run, and thus make its future a standing blot on our living civilzation. But, on the other hand, they may meet this result, and give to it a future which shall oclipse all its former glories. J. S. P.

INDUCEMENTS TO IMMIGRANTS.

CHEAP LANDS AND A SALUBRIOUS CLIMATE - THE

geographical center of the State. Here, the statistics show that the greatest mortality is between November and April, and that the Summer heats thus engender so maindles. This rule holds good in all the State north and west of Columbia, and on the South and east, half way down to the coast. Several of the towns directly on the scaboard are equally healthy. Charleston ctains a smaller mortality than any city of the North, with the single exception of Portland, in Maine.

A CLIMATE WITHOUT A WINTER.

In addition to this general salubrity, the State enjoys

he inestimable adventage, for an agricultural country, of having no Winter. Plowing may be and is carried on in every month of the year. The average mean temperature of Columbia for the menth of February, 1873, at 8 a. m., was over 490, and at 3 p. m. it was a fraction over 60°. I suppose the month of April would not make as good a showing as this in New-England or the North-West. But the number of trees and plants that grow out of doors in Columbia, and give such an exceptions air of verdure to the Winter landscape, affords proof enough of the mild character of the climate. Here grow and flourish in the open air the cameilia gaponic the lacristanus, the Cape jessasmine, the English and Spanish laurel, the Chinese hawthern, so called, the holly, the Chinese and Australian pines, the live oaks, the tree box, the mock orange, and the magnificent maguelia, beside various others. None of the plants or trees ! have enumerated shed their leaves during the Winter, and there need be no finer shade trees than the mock orange and the massive and graceful live oak. Columbia is the heart of a great cotton region. This crop is cultivated to the exclusion of others that can be raised with equal facility, though not with equal profit. There is nothing like cotton for profit. Land that will not bring 10 bushels of corn to the acre will produce half a bale of cotton, worth \$10 to \$50. Nobody can be long in a cotton-growing country without sharing in the fascinations of its culture, and, as an agriculturist, abjuring all climates where it will not grow. There is no labor to raising it that is not easy and enticing, and is

exhausts the land no more than thistic down, if you but return the seed to the ground. Corn can be produced as

weil here as in Pennsylvania. It has been worth all

Winter in Columbia over one dollar a bushel; and hay,

which is more difficult to raise, but which an expert-

enced English gardener here says he can raise, and has

raised, at the rate of two tons to the acre, simply by

henvy top-dressing, is steadily worth \$45 to \$50 a ton ins

the same market. But it ought to be said that, except

on river bottoms, grass does not naturally flourish in a

climate where cotton grows. The Summer heats parch and wither it. GOOD LAND CHEAP AND PLENTY. There is plenty of old plantation land in the market at

xtremely low prices. Lands that were held before the war at \$25 and \$30 an acre, and cheap enough at that, can now be had at \$2, 83, \$4, \$5, and \$10 an acre. lands are all in working order, and need only good farming to make them more profitable than they ever were. The old planters were nearly all rained or greatly embarrassed by the war, and those who survive cannot readily adapt themselves to the changes that emancipation has brought. But labor is plenty, and there seems to be no serious obstacle to a revival of the agriculture of the State on the new basis. The transition is naturally attended by difficulties, but none great enough to conquer ordinary enterprise. With every facility for making such sure and profitable crops as corn and cotton, the temptation to an agriculturist would appear to be very much greater here than is offered on the Western prairie lands. Let any man take a price current of Western agricultural products at the point where they are raised, and he will be amuzed at the compar atively unremunerating figures they show, contrasted with those in South Carolina. Hay \$6 a ton, corn 25 cents a bushel, pork % a hundred pounds, and other things in proportion. Let him compare these prices with those of the products of a South Carolina upland planfation, where everything is as cheerful and healthy as on the best rolling prairies, to say the least; and where there is no Winter of sufficient rigor to necessitate either extra ciothing or extra fuel, and no weather to impede agricultural occupation at all times of year, The "middling," or standard grade of South Carolina cotton is at present worth at any railroad station in the State about 18 cents a pound. An acre of land will produce from 300 to 500 pounds, just according to the char acter of the cultivation, and the crop is as sure and the price as steady, in the long run, as that of any crop that grows; while no other is so imperishable or so easily handled, or requires so little room or attention. A crop worth a thousand dellars may be put in a cow stall. Once gathered and put into bale, it is subjected to us contingencies of weather, or season, or insects neither deteriorates nor perishes by waiting, and the holder may thus take his own time to market it. The standing complaint in every cotton-growing country is that farmers will grow nothing obe. But this is no w der. Still every good farmer will guard himself on this

THE PROFITS OF COTTON RAISING. A small farmer on the outskirts of Columbia lately bought so acres of land. Last year he put so acres in cotton. He raised so bales of 500 pounds each on this He had the advantage of a good supply of stable manure from the town and of labor from the same source. The total cost of production was nine cents a pound. He sold his crop on the spot for 18 or 19 cents a pound, making a clear profit of nearly \$50 a bale. The exceptional advantages which enabled him to do town, who worked for 50 cents a day and "found" them seives, and the control of the manure product from a livery stable. But his was not a single example. Another farmer near by, with similar facilities for dressing his land, accomplished the same results. Both were preparing and expecting to do equally well the present eason. Now, while every farmer cannot do this, at first, for want of an immediate supply of manure and equal facilities for procuring labor, it may be taken as the standard of profitable farming in the upland country of South Carolina, which every cultivator can approximate under any good system of farming. Considpotatoes in abundance, and even grass, it would seem to se difficult to know where an agriculturist could turn to and so good a prospect of reward for his labors. new discoveries of an unlimited supply of artificial manure in the luexhaustible beds of phosphate about Charleston, come most opportunely at the present time to enable new cultivators to put their lands at once under profitable cultivation. These artificial manures seem to be all that is requisits to enrich the old notion lands

and restore their productive power. POPMER MIGHATIONS TO THE STATE. The Northern people, who, in their eager ignorance, rushed South after the war, thinking to acquire easy and sudden fortunes by raising cotton, were met by bad sea sons and a falling market. Of course they generally failed. No man can reasonably expect to succeed in any such extempore enterprises. As a rule, the great agricultural products of the world yield no sudden fortunes even to the experienced cultivator. How could it have been expected that ignorant adventurers should reap them in a day ! It is the merit of agriculture, as a pursuit, not that its profits are great, but that its results are sure and steady, and increase just in proportion to the skill and industry of the cultivator. Its attractions are its pleasing conditions. And if there be an elysium for an agriculturist, it is a fruitful soil, a salubrious climate, and a delicious atmosphere in which frosts and snows are almost unknown. These are the advantages South Caro-

lina proffers. The State is thrown open anew to emigrants by the accidental conditions of society and industry caused by the war. And the advantages offered were never greater than now. There have been two principal migrations into the State in times past. One after the battle of Culloden, and one after the Irish rebellion of 1798. They were composed mainly of Scotch and Scotch-Irish. Reth were successful, and both have made their mark on the were successful, and both have made their mark on the State; some of its most eminent usines having been descended from them. There is no reason why there should not be another, still more successful than any preceding one. Intelligent combined action of the present race of depressed and robbed landsowners could surely effect it. They have the power to restore the just equilibrium of the races, and remove the offensive political anomaly that now exists. This ability, and the entirements to agricultural emigration that have been thus briefly suggested, afford a solid expectation that south Carolina will retrieve the dominion of intelligence and probity in her pointical life, and enter upon a career of material prosperity greater than any site has ever yet experienced.

The power of superstition still so remarkable among the black people of the South is shown in the case of Williams, a murderer, just tried at Mobile. After he had committed the crime, he cut off the hand of the murdered man and preserved it in quick sliver and lime, carrying it in his pocket and firmly believing that the talisman would protect him from any danger of detection. He was caught, however, for all that, and is

Wowlich, and his country one, with as complete a reciprocity of the free gifts of God as there is between one country and another in the words another in the words another in the words and the resulting and others should regret the ridiculous misconduct of the free gifts of God as there is between one country and another in the words and another in the words and another in the words and in the combined royalists and imperialists toward Pressure a would they for themselves, than that they should be served hand.

If my voice can indeed his leaves and people of mistortine showed that he was neither."

The London Economist advises investors to acceptance thing the property of the free gifts of God as there is between one country and another in the words and property of the free gifts of God as there is between one country and another in the words and the was neither."

The London Economist advises in vestors to acceptance thing the was neither."

The London Economist and vest and who speaks through any since, but rather through men for instance loyal language. For it is not England who speaks through any since, but rather through men for instance of his chief rather words of the continue of the cont There are jokes, of course, about Brigham

tkely to be hanged in spite of the pre-erved hat